

UNDER ARREST.

(Continued from page 1.)

offered Sanders and his men to get them to agree to be arrested. It is probable that the promise of a free ride to the Missouri river was sufficient inducement. And what was the object of the Missouri Pacific and United States officials in going after the army is also a matter of guess work. True, there were fees in sight for the United States officials but whether General Attorney Waggener was to have a share of these fees, or whether he was playing a game of bluff for glory, the writer knows not.

THE FIRST BLUFF.

Before leaving Topeka to encounter the "enemy," Mr. Waggener heard that Governor Lewelling had expressed himself as not being afraid the Sanders men would do any harm, and had said "Let them come." The railroad official then said, "I will make the governor show his hand," so he sent him this message:

TOPEKA, KAS., May 9, 1894.

Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas:

MY DEAR SIR—A mob consisting of about 500 men have stolen a train of cars belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, and are now proceeding east with it on the tracks of the company, and in a manner to endanger the life and property of the traveling public. I have applied to the authorities of Saline county to issue warrants for the arrest of these parties for bringing stolen property into the state, and they decline to comply with my request, although proper affidavits therefor have been made and addressed to the county attorney. In this emergency the Missouri Pacific Railroad company appeals to you as governor of Kansas to render such assistance as may be necessary to rescue its property, protect the traveling public, and prevent further depredations by this organized mob. Kindly advise me at once, by bearer, what, if any, steps you will take in the premises. Yours truly,

B. P. WAGGENER, General Attorney.

To which the governor replied under same date, as follows:

Mr. B. P. Waggener, General Attorney for the Missouri Pacific:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your communication of May 9, 1894, handed me by a special messenger one hour ago, in which you state that a mob of about 500 men have stolen a train of cars belonging to your company, and are proceeding east with it, endangering the life and property of the traveling public. You ask me in this emergency as governor of the state to render assistance in securing your property and protecting the traveling public.

In reply permit me to say that no official information has been received at this office that the peace officers of any particular county have failed or refused to perform their duty.

If, as stated, the county authorities have failed to act as demanded by your company, it is safe to presume that in their opinion no criminal offense has been committed. I beg to say therefore that without additional evidence and until the peace officers themselves or the citizens of the respective counties are heard from, I would deem it unwise to take official action. Indeed, if the peace officers themselves have failed to perform their duties, it still remains that no authority is conferred by the statutes upon the executive except the power to order out the militia of the state, and I am constrained to believe that the circumstances in the case are not sufficient to warrant such action. L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

SHERIFF WANTS MILITIA.

On May 10, before the two "forces" came together, the governor received this message by wire:

HONORABLE, KAS., May 10, 1894.

L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas:

Am called upon to arrest here a body of over 500 men who have taken forcible possession of a train of Missouri Pacific railway, and getting ready to start east with it. I cannot get force enough to make the ar-

rest. Will you send me two or three companies or militia? Answer quick.

JAMES HURT, Sheriff.

The governor's reply was:

James Hurt, Sheriff, Horace, Kas.:

Telegram asking for troops to arrest 500 men who have stolen Missouri Pacific train received. Was train stolen in Kansas? Have any depredations been committed in your county? Have warrants been issued and process been resisted? Are the men still in your county?

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

The following laconic correspondence passed over the wires Friday forenoon:

ON THE ROAD AT ALLEN, May 11, 1894.

Hon. L. D. Lewelling:

Will arrive at Topeka at 1 p. m. with General Sanders' army of 400 industrials. Will you permit them to go into camp at the state house yards? B. P. WAGGENER.

The executive council at once authorized this reply:

B. P. WAGGENER:

Permission is given for Sanders' army to camp at the capitol grounds.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

R. S. OSBORN, Secretary Executive Council.

TOPEKA RECEIVES.

The "prisoners" were not brought from Scott City in freight cars, but in four painted passenger coaches to which was attached the one in which the officers went out. On their arrival here they were hailed by a large crowd of citizens at the depot. The coach doors were all locked, but the men were content to receive congratulations, sympathy, tobacco, provisions, and whatever else was offered, through the open windows. They did not feel like prisoners, because they could all have gotten out and walked away had they wanted to do so. They were very cheerful to think they had made such rapid progress. The coaches were sidetracked in South Topeka while Marshal Neeley waited for instructions from Washington as to what should be done with the prisoners. Strong indignation was aroused among the citizens by the information that the industrials had not been well fed during the day. Citizens of Scott City had given them a beef, and the marshal had provided a light lunch at Hoisington, but the crowd was too big for the rations.

During the afternoon provisions were sent down by several citizens, and that, added to the cheese and crackers furnished by the marshal, appeased their hunger. At nightfall militia tents were obtained from the state arsenal and the men were commanded to leave the cars and go into camp, which they did. They remained in camp until Saturday evening when they were loaded onto a Santa Fe train and taken to Fort Leavenworth. All the time they were acting as prisoners though the half dozen alleged guards had nothing to do but look on and admire the nerve of their captives. The universal verdict of Topeka was that the industrials are a very intelligent and well behaved crowd of men. Most of them have lately been miners though having previously been in some other occupation. They are well disciplined having enlisted under the following articles which are strictly adhered to:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

We, the undersigned, American citizens of Cripple Creek, El Paso county, state of Colorado, do hereby organize ourselves into a body to be known as the Cripple Creek legion of the Coxey industrial army, and hereby pledge ourselves to the following rules and regulations of said army:

SECTION 1. The object and purpose of the said army are to march to Washington as a peaceable organization and demand of congress such legislation as will be beneficial to the general mass of laboring people and federations of labor organizations throughout the United States of America.

Sec. 2. Such legislation as we shall re-

quire shall be to restore silver at a rate of 16 to 1, and also the free and unlimited coinage.

Sec. 3. We will petition congress in person for the passage of an irrigation bill. Said bill shall be for the purpose of irrigating millions of acres of desert land throughout Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, California, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, thus giving employment to thousands of now unemployed men and homes for thousands of families.

As we have heretofore petitioned congress many times for the passage of such bills as would be beneficial to the people of the western states and such petitions have always been ignored, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as American citizens do form and organize an army of the unemployed to march to Washington and ask congress in person for the passage of such bills as will restore prosperity and dot the now barren district with happy homes.

Industrial Army Notes.

The Galvin contingent, which was organized in Ohio, has reached Greensburg, Pa.

Coxey's company have gone into quarters six miles out of Washington, on the Maryland side.

The Sanders men were to have their preliminary hearing before the United States commissioner at Leavenworth on Tuesday of this week.

Coxey, Browne and Jones were found guilty in the Washington police court of carrying banners and walking on the grass in the capitol grounds. They have moved for a new trial.

Kelley's army, which had such a serious time getting from Omaha to Des Moines, is now called "Kelly's navy." They are making their way toward St. Louis in flat boats built for the purpose.

A mass meeting called by the "Coxeyites reserves" was held in Denver on Sunday, and addressed by Grand Master Workman Sovereign and others. Fully 10,000 people were present, yet the press reporters called it a failure.

It is not a cheerful fact, but a fact nevertheless, that there are more workmen now on the way to Washington than there has been since the movement started. A few companies have disbanded for lack of honest leadership, while many new ones have been organized.

Excitement in Colorado.

DENVER, May 14.—"General" Hegwer, commander-in-chief of the Coxey reserve army announces, that 25,000 men are ready to move on to Washington from Colorado in one body, and when the other states west of the Mississippi are heard from the day of starting will be set.

Rev. Myron Reed in a sermon on the Coxey movement said: "I would like to see a half million of the unemployed camped in and around the national reservation, called the District of Columbia. From there the most of our woes have come, to there let them return; let the chickens hatched in and about Washington go home and roost."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Brooklyn tabernacle, Dr. Talmage's church, was destroyed by fire last Sunday.

Niagara county, New York, which polled 450 Populist votes last fall, polled 1,900 at the spring election. The party is dying, you know.

Oregon has its election in June and Alabama in August. Keep your eye on them. Oregon has formerly been republican and Alabama democratic.

There is no consolation in the report that little Ruth Cleveland is a deaf

mute, however much we may think the visitation was intended for her papa and came a generation too late.

A beautiful bronze statue of Columbus was unveiled in Central park, New York, the other day. In his oration Chauncey Depew spoke of America's glorious history but did not say anything about congress or the commonweal army.

The unveiling of the statue of Mary Washington at Fredericksburg, Va., on May 9, was attended by the president and his cabinet, the vice-president, Chief Justice Fuller, and many other super-numeraries. Senator Daniels "orated" for the occasion.

Congressman McCann, democrat, of Illinois, has reported a resolution to appoint a committee and inquire into the depression of business and lack of employment. It is similar to Peffer's resolution and will probably meet the same fate. Cranks are increasing.

E. M. Wardall, chairman of the California Populist central committee, sends the most encouraging reports to his brother in Topeka, Alonzo Wardall. The convention in his county, Los Angeles, has declared for direct legislation, equal suffrage, nationalization of the liquor traffic, and non-partisanship of the judiciary. Mr. Wardall thinks the state convention will adopt a similar platform.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "A monster meeting of organized labor was held Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Central Labor union. The speakers were Eugene V. Debs president of the New American Railway union, and George W. Howard, vice-president. They said their organization is opposed to strikes but that until corporations realize their power strikes must be resorted to in the last instance. The new organization, it is said, would figure in politics, not on questions of wages, which organization only could wisely deal with, but of shorter hours. Resolutions were adopted informing the Coxey movement and calling for a labor convention at Washington."

WAGES OF MINERS.

We hear a great deal of talk about the miners in Colorado refusing to work at \$2.50 a day, and this is presented as an argument to show that they don't want to work. The truth is that there is only work for a certain number of men, and no matter how cheaply they would work there would be thousands out of employment. They know as well as their employers know what the profit on their work is, and it is only a question as to whether the few who work shall have a fair share of the profit or the operators shall have it all. The Sanders men believe that when only a few men can be employed, those few ought to be given a chance to get what they earn.

Again, the mine operators claim that the low price of the product does not justify their paying the rate of wages asked. If that is true, they ought not to condemn the movement toward Washington, which may result in better pay for both employer and employe, while there is no possibility of making matters in general any worse.

The sentiment of the 'commonweal' movement is, like that of the People's party, not to drag down any class of people, but to raise what is called the lower class to a possibility of comfort. This is the sentiment which meets with such bitter opposition from republicans and democrats, and this is what they call paternalism. The trend of modern republicanism and modern democracy is to concentrate the wealth produced by labor, and let the wealthy, in their tender mercy, take care of the poor.